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free from politics and politicians, ideally intelligent, ideally impartial, but how are they to be attained?

The selection of State commissioners must be made by the Executive or by the Legislature, or by the Executive and the Legislature acting together. The Executive and the Legislature are essentially political in their origin and their operation. They cannot escape politics any more than a farmhand can escape working in the sun. Regardless of their good will and good faith, Governors, Senators and Assemblymen must consider politics in the conduct of their offices. The best that can be asked of them is that they shall regard politics as a game, and not treat it as a petty schemer do.

In this, as in other things, ultimate power lies with the people. Their votes decide whether they shall put into office honorable and wise men or dishonest and foolish men. If they elect good men they will have good government. If they elect bad men they must pay for their folly.

The Sea Is Kind to Flying Men.

Since May 8 twenty-two men in five flying machines have attempted to go from North America to Europe. Only six of these men and one of the five machines succeeded; yet all of the twenty-two valiant airmen are alive and well. When we remember the discouraging regularity with which tragedies on the flying fields of the United States were reported during the last year of the war it must seem that the sea is kind. True, RAYNHAM and his navigator, Captain MORGAN, came to grief on land, but it is likely that they and their machine would have fared better if they had fallen into the Atlantic.

Nothing could be more conducive to confidence in overseas flying than the happy fate of all the adventurers, successful or otherwise. When three out of four ships are compelled to exchange the sky for the water far out in the ocean and all the crews of the three reach land safely it is hardly possible to pour out all the libations of gratitude at the foot of the god of luck. It was generally believed before HAWKES sailed out on the most daring errand of peace times that he would win or be lost. If his plane failed him how could he be picked up when he had no patrol service and was not even flying over a steamer lane? Yet luck alone would not have saved HAWKES. It was his perfect knowledge of his engine that gave him hours, after the overheating of the cylinders started, to search the sea for a ship. He found it and there he is—safe and the idol of England.

The navy fliers were not trusting to luck, what with the well arranged chain of destroyers along their course, but of all the venturing airships the NC-1 was the one whose rescue was due primarily to the fortunate meeting with a passing vessel. BELLINGER's seaplane came down to the water far out of her course and therefore far from the waiting destroyers. Still, there is every reason to believe that even if the Ionia had not happened along a destroyer would have reached the NC-1. Before landing BELLINGER had sent an S O S call, and his wireless apparatus was still working after the seaplane had been hopelessly crippled by the shock of alighting on the water.

There was no luck at all in the exploit of Commander TOWERS' NC-3. The story of her struggle to Ponta Delgada on her own power after she could crawl but not fly is a bright chapter in the navy's history. Like BELLINGER, TOWERS had the bad luck to be lost in the air and the worse luck to have his plane damaged by the heavy seas on coming down to get his bearings.

Was READ lucky? He kept the course when the others lost it, but whether that was part luck or pure science and skill is not now to be determined. He surely was free from the ill fortune which plagued him before the start, when his plane was damaged by fire and his chief special mechanic, E. H. HOWARD, lost a hand in an accident, and which seized him again off the Massachusetts coast and compelled him to put into Chatham for repairs. But the luck of his victorious flights from Trepassay to Horta, from Horta to Ponta Delgada, and finally to the estuary of the Tagus—that was good luck only in the sense that it was not bad luck. He did the job just as it was planned he should do it.

Open Covenants of Peace Openly Arrived At.

The Germans have printed the text of the peace treaty submitted to them, the covenant of the proposed League of Nations and their counter suggestions, in German and French, and the resultant document, of paramount interest to every intelligent man and woman in the world, is on sale in Holland at the moderate price of twenty-five cents a copy.

Thus every Dutchman and every alien resident in Holland who can read French or German is able to follow with sure knowledge the discussion now proceeding between the delegates from Germany to the Peace Conference and the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers.

In the United States the case is different. Here we have been allowed to see the text of the proposed constitution of a League of Nations, the revised version of that constitution and an 8,000-word summary of the punitive, political and economic provisions of the 30,000-word treaty itself. Beyond this we are in ignorance of its terms except as leaks in Paris have made us acquainted with details otherwise withheld from us.

One of these is the provision under

which commercial relations between Germany and ratifying Powers may be resumed on the ratification of the treaty by three of the great Powers. The purpose of this is obviously to arouse sentiment in favor of ratification among business men, and thus to influence political action in countries whose statesmen are reluctant to approve the treaty.

Another of them, reported yesterday, is that under which the German dye industry is to remain for five years under the virtual control of "the Allies." The effect of this control would be to put the production of high explosives into the hands of the present foes of Germany.

The United States was fully informed in the official summary of the treaty of the demand that OKAWA's skull should be entrusted to Great Britain, but it was not told that if discussion of the treaty in the Senate extended beyond the date on which Japan, Italy and France ratified it an attempt would be made to hamstring American commerce. The United States was duly notified that the Koran of the Caliph OKTAY, formerly at Medina, was demanded by Great Britain, but an international guardianship over the German chemical industry was not disclosed to it by the official summary.

Thus the people of the United States, and this means in the present instance not only the tens of millions of men in the street but the Senators who must pass upon the treaty, have been deliberately kept in ignorance of highly important, if not essential, provisions of the treaty proposed to Germany, on which the correspondence of the German delegates has been based, and which must be thoroughly understood for the comprehension of the document as a whole. Dutchmen and the alien residents in Holland are not now under this handicap. The Germans have made it possible for them to follow the discussion of the peace treaty with complete acquaintance with its details to guide them in the formation of their opinions.

It is unnecessary to comment on this amazing situation further than to remind our readers that WOODROW WILSON is one of the principal figures in the management of this bewildering suppression, and that he is the author of that eternal Principle or Point which requires for the safety of all mankind a revision of diplomatic practice to a standard by which the world shall know only "open covenants of peace openly arrived at."

Allied Control of the German Dye Making Industry.

The virtual control of the German dye industry, which a despatch from Paris announces is given to the Allies for a period of five years by a hitherto unpublished portion of the peace treaty, would seem to offer a solution of a peculiarly complicated after war economic problem. The period in which the industry is thus free from German competition will afford time for the development of the plans of manufacture that are now under way in this country and the allied nations and also for the enactment of proper legislative measures to insure the protection of the future of the industry.

The dye industry of the world was before the war practically in the control of the Germans, as they were supplying from 80 to 85 per cent. of all the dyes consumed. The Germans were not the discoverers of the possibilities of aniline colors; this credit belongs to England. France too made aniline dyes before Germany did. The financiers of these countries, however, let the initiative pass from the dye industry to the Germans, who by making a careful study of the matter produced new formulas, processes and machinery for securing fastness of colors and a greater variety of tints and shades. To the production of the goods themselves was added a skillful system of world trade manipulation. The Government's tariff and other policies kept home prices up and the manufacturers were enabled to sell their overproduction in foreign countries even if this was done at a loss. The result was that German dyes could be sold all over the world at prices which the domestic manufacturers could not meet. As soon as domestic manufacture of dyes started in any one country was destroyed or stifled it was no longer necessary for the German exporters to sell at or below cost, and the outcome is thus told by the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*:

"Prices were immediately raised and handsome profits realized. The tendency to this result was recognized by the German Government from the first, and every facility was afforded to the growing export trade. It was fully realized by both the civil and military authorities that if a world monopoly in the dyestuff industry could be built up the military strength of Germany would be colossal. Hence, since it alone of all the great Powers would then be in a position to secure immediate supplies of the vast quantities of munitions likely to be needed in a modern war."

Another factor that worked for the protection of the German dye industry was a well organized propaganda. It became the part of every German chemist to proclaim the invincible power of the German dye industry, the impossibility of securing similar results elsewhere because of the difficulty of the process and the lack of the necessary machinery and the skilled labor required. That the propaganda had an effect is shown in a report of A. MITCHELL PALMER, former Allen Property Custodian:

"Prior to the war only a few Americans had the temerity to believe that

anything could be done in this country against the German advantages in the way of technical skill, cheap labor, governmental support and unscrupulous methods."

One of the Government measures having a favorable effect upon the American dye industry was the amendment to the trading with the enemy act, which made possible the taking over of German patents. Even before this had been done, however, American manufacturers had been making considerable progress in the production of dyes. All the recent tests that have been made of the American dyes have proved them in every respect fully satisfactory. American dye workers have not yet succeeded in producing the wide range of shades that it took Germany thirty years to develop, but they have produced many of the most difficult shades which the Germans declared could not be produced outside of Germany. The whole development has had for its purpose the production of colors that will tend not to a temporary success but to the permanence of the industry.

It is not, however, with German dye alone that the American manufacturer must in the future compete. Dye making has been revived as an industry in both France and Great Britain, while Switzerland, which before the war was struggling with Germany for her share of the world dye trade, has been making considerable progress in the cheap production of high grade colors. The provision of the peace treaty will not in itself furnish the protection that this new industry will require in this country. The protective measures which have already been recommended at Washington will remain an imperative necessity.

Seemliness at Coney Island.

In his wisdom and zeal for the public wellbeing JOHN N. HARMAN, the Commissioner of Parks in Brooklyn, has brought to the attention of the police of the Coney Island station an amendment to the regulations governing the use of parkways under which persons dressed "in bathing suits or in other than ordinary attire" are prohibited from walking on the parkways and boulevards under his jurisdiction.

The effect of this restriction will be to prevent persons living near the beach from using the principal thoroughfares in going to and returning from their morning or afternoon dip in the ocean, and it is confidently predicted that the manners and morals of Coney Island will be in consequence much improved.

Coney Island does not differ from other communities in that the behavior of its people might sometimes be improved, but the necessity of repressing the display of bathing suits in highways adjacent to the water does not appear obvious to the casual visitor. Commissioner HARMAN is quoted as saying that "the change was made because nearby residents abused the privilege of being allowed to go to the beach with only a flimsy raincoat over their bathing suits. Bathers dripping and with only an unbuttoned raincoat over their shoulders were mingling with the street crowds, creating discomfort and scandal."

The oversensitiveness of some persons may have caused them to be scandalized by the appearance of bathers on the way to and from the beach; dripping costumes may have caused annoyance to a few. The Park Commissioner ought to know the facts; it is his official duty to be informed on such matters. But to most visitors to Coney Island and other beaches the annual outcry over the appearance of men and women on the street in bathing costumes has become tiresome, and the spring discussion of the evils of a convenient and natural practice appears to be greatly overdone.

England has HAWKES, and is making the fuss over the brave aviator that he deserves. But America has his plane, or parts of it, and also the mail which HAWKES was taking to England. The American steamer Lake Charlotteville, one of the vessels built on the Great Lakes during the war, is now steaming toward Falmouth with such remnants of the machine as she picked up. So the Danes, who picked up HAWKES, and the Yankees, who saved the less important part of the adventure, have some little part in the glory.

Admiral KOLCHAK has only conquered the hostility of the Reds; he has yet to win the unanimous friendship of the Allies, which may be a more arduous task.

The city maintains only eleven street lights on Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, and this evening, by extinguishing for five minutes all the privately supported lights, the Broadway Improvement Association is going to show how inadequate is the official illumination of this part of the highway system. Undoubtedly Broadway will be a dark and dismal canyon in the interim, but what will that prove? That the city refuses to use electricity unnecessarily is not an offense against good government; as long as Broadway business men do the lighting Father Knickerbocker will keep his street lamps for other spots.

The perfect man has been found. He is GEORGE A. SAXTON, Jr., recently appointed to West Point by Congressman GALLAGHER. He has been passed 100 per cent. perfect, mentally and physically by the Army Examining Board. Despatch from Boston.

The hundred per cent. perfection in morals is to be assumed in a man selected for West Point. SAXTON will have use for his strength, his self-repression and his good nature when he encounters the imperfect majority in the Academy.

Fluctuation in the hope market ended yesterday, though NC-4 stock continued to go up.

PROFIT AND LOSS IN PEACE MAKING.

From Harvey's Weekly.

It is now possible to compute with substantial accuracy the profit and loss of the diplomacy in which the President has been unjustifiably engaged for the last six months. The balance sheet runs substantially as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN WINS:

Guaranteed and undiminished control of the seas; Virtual control of the League of Nations, with six votes to the one of the United States or any other Power; The major part of the former German colonies; Confirmed possession of Egypt; Greatly increased influence in the East; Reparation for injuries and losses to civilians.

FRANCE WINS:

Alsace-Lorraine; The Sarre Valley; A barrier all along the Rhine against another German attack; Reparation for injuries and losses to civilians.

BELGIUM WINS:

Additional territory; Restored independence; Reparation for her injuries and losses in the war.

ITALY WINS:

Restoration of Italia Irredenta; Security for her Alpine frontier; Control of the Adriatic Sea; Reparation for injuries and losses in the war.

JAPAN WINS:

Former German islands in the Pacific; Control of China; Increased influence in Asiatic Russia.

WOODROW WILSON WINS:

A place in history as the founder of the League of Nations, which threatens his country with undoing.

THE UNITED STATES LOSES:

Her independence and sovereignty; The friendship of Italy, Japan and China; The power of self-defense; Self-determination of the size of her army and navy; The right to make treaties at will; The right to mind only her own business.

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

WOUNDED MEN WAIT.

Compensation Slow in Coming to Soldiers for Their Sacrifices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In the past five months it has been my privilege to come in contact with many of our wounded soldiers coming from overseas, and on many occasions I have heard them discuss the questions of insurance and compensation. At present there are many discrepancies in the laws governing these matters which in time will probably be rectified. In the meantime our wounded men, who have made such sacrifices, are being discharged without any form of immediate compensation. Money cannot repay them for what they have given, but in so far as possible they should always be assured of ample compensation.

The present situation is described by the following extracts from a letter sent me by one of our wounded soldiers:

A study of the War Risk Insurance act and the War Insurance Bureau shows how unsatisfactory both are. Several of the faults of this law are glaring.

A soldier who has lost both an arm and a leg is discharged with \$20 an additional allowance of \$10 a month for a nurse. If he had lost both hands or both feet, he would be fairly well provided for. But a man who loses a month's compensation and \$27.50 from his insurance.

The War Risk Insurance act, creating the War Risk Insurance Bureau, provided for the employment of a director at a salary of \$2,000 a year, and it is evident that the director is not overpaid.

It is granted that the Government means to do the very best for returned soldiers, but are those intentions consistent with the following facts from the viewpoint of a soldier who gave willingly his limb for his country and democracy? He is discharged with a temporary leg, which costs \$20, and a \$10 bonus—and great promises. To secure a permanent leg, a compensation, disability and discharge papers must be sent to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and this bureau does not even answer a letter regarding a policy in less than thirty days.

This Government has spent money lavishly to win the war, but it is at present pursuing a niggardly policy toward its maimed defenders. It is easily verified that men are being discharged after the loss of a leg above the knee with compensation of \$12 a month.

The writer lost his leg in October, 1918, seven months ago. To-day it is impossible to get any definite information from the Government. General statements and promises are plentiful, but rather tiresome and monotonous. He would like to know where he is to go to defend his country, and now that he asks is facts about the provisions of this law, and can get absolutely no definite satisfaction. Nor is there any hope of immediate information after discharge, the writer being acquainted with several men who are still hopelessly waiting.

The promise of the Vocational Board are alluring for those who wish to be retrained for some occupation. A general perusal of the War Risk Insurance act is satisfactory, but publicity is the only way to show the people that partially disabled soldiers are getting a percentage of 150, not 1100 a month, which is paid for total disability or the loss of both eyes, both hands or both legs.

It is conceded that it is impossible to pay a soldier for his duty. But he is, if he survives, entitled to share in the fruits of the benefits of his efforts. I feel confident that if every one could see the splendid spirit of our wounded boys, no matter how badly maimed they may be, everything possible would be done to procure proper legislation without further delay. The facts in the letter are enlightening.

COLONIA, N. J., May 28.

Eyeglasses and Babies as Luxuries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It is necessary that I wear eyeglasses. I purchased a new pair Saturday and was called upon to pay 5 per cent. war

tax to the cost of baby food purchased in a drug store is added a five cent "luxury tax."

NEW YORK, May 28.

Superfluous.

Victim—But have you drilled any wells yet? Promoter—We don't need 'em; on our claim it rains oil.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Eight Reasons for Defeating the Latest Attack on It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The attacks on daylight saving which are the result of recent propaganda among farmers should not cause concern. Millions of people are enthusiastic for the continuance of the plan which has proved such a blessing to the masses both here and abroad.

The only opposition to the daylight saving plan when originally presented by me to a large representative convention in this city came from the gas companies, which are really the only losers by its operation. Later on it was again the lighting interests that argued for an extension of the plan throughout the winter, which would have turned the "sublime into the ridiculous."

In view of the steady opposition by the lighting interests whose profits are affected, it is suspected that they are responsible for the recent systematic propaganda among farmers, who themselves never showed any particular interest in this matter. The farmers have always been daylight savers. They are not coming to rise earlier by the daylight saving act. They were always guided and may continue to be guided by the sun, while city dwellers have been controlled by the clock.

City and suburban people rise at the same hour summer and winter; the only way to have a longer day is through the daylight saving plan of pushing the clock forward in summer. There is a practically unanimous sentiment among workers in favor of daylight saving.

While certain owners of farms are said to fear the competition of home-grown produce by daylight saving, or else a loss in work ceasing earlier in the afternoon, the farmhands as a class favor daylight saving.

Every new movement requires new adjustment: it seems to me that the railroads should show consideration to the farmers in adjusting train schedules to meet any new requirements on their part. There should be a reasonable attitude on both sides. I am sure there is enough patriotism and wisdom among the farmers, as among all other good citizens, to appreciate the fact that what is best for the greatest number of our population is in the long run the best for each one even though there may be some discomfort in one particular or another. Such great saving of gas, coal and, most important of all, health by the masses should not be upset lightly on account of minor considerations.

Daylight saving was adopted in this country for the following reasons:

1. Because it proved a success in twelve European countries.

2. Because it would bring our time into uniformity with Europe, our exchanges being particularly interested in this.

3. Because it would save about one-quarter of the people's gas bills.

4. Because it would save about a million and a quarter tons of coal in the manufacture of gas and electric current.

5. Because it would increase home gardening.

6. Because it would give added opportunity for healthful sports and recreation during summer afternoons.

7. Because it would relieve workers from the strain of the last hour's work.

8. Because it would reduce the number of industrial accidents in factories and on the way home from work.

All the above mentioned advantages are many more than are secured by the operation of this very simple plan.

Every fair minded citizen will agree with me that if this or any other legislation is to be attacked it should be done openly and frankly and that the scheme which was resorted to of attaching a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill to repeal daylight saving is certainly not American. If any interests attempt to take away what is considered a great economic and social blessing by the great mass of our citizenship, let it be threshed out in the open.

The American Federation of Labor and local unions, the women's clubs and chambers of commerce have favored and continue to endorse the daylight saving act. We hope that this and other blessings which came to us as by-products of terrible war may continue with us permanently.

W. M. MARKS, President, National Daylight Saving Association.

NEW YORK, May 28.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

A Theoretical Case Involving the Sharing of Income.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: As thousands of your readers are vitally interested in the prevalent active reconsideration of the distribution of economic and social justice principles in connection with division of profits, profit sharing, bonuses, pensions, insurance and dividends in regard to moral as well as legal rights and obligations, I wish to learn your judgment on the following problem:

Raw materials.....\$20,000
Payroll.....30,000
Interest.....10,000
Capital.....50,000
Profit.....20,000
War income tax.....4,000
Dividend.....4,000
Plant and fixtures.....15,000
Depreciation allowed.....1,500
Surplus.....1,500
Undivided.....5,000

In allowing a dividend of 5 per cent. capital receives its first award, following the United States Supreme Court allowance in the gas company decision. Congress allows 8 per cent. in the income tax law, and bonds and gift-edged securities pay much less. The machinery and workers produced \$20,000 profits from \$50,000 worth of raw material. What are the rights and just shares for capital and producers of \$7,000 undivided profits? T. J. D.

NEW YORK, May 28.

A Red Lett's Day.

I got up this morning at seven. With potent of rain in mind, I dreamt in the night of a heaven.

Where cooks are both faithful and kind; Now, this made me fearful, suspicious. Expecting a new cookless plight— But oh, disillusioned! I found that my cook had not left in the night!

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A Nomination.

When asked what State he calls from our sole rely in good; He hails from Massachusetts And is its famous Wood.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Standard Time.

Sun rises.....5:54 A. M. Sun from.....3:15 P. M.

Moon sets.....1:45 P. M.

For eastern New York and New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; what warmer; gentle, variable winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer; gentle, variable winds.

For western New York—Fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow; gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Pressure is rising generally east of the Rocky Mountains but remains relatively low over the Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains pressure is falling rapidly over all interior of the West. A great mass of maximum depression 28.8 inches over Idaho. Heavy rain was continued during Wednesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. In the South, local showers over the south plateau region. The prominent feature of the weather map of Wednesday night was the persistence of abnormally warm weather over the northern half of the continent, lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains and over the interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

The outlook is for continued fair and moderately warm weather Thursday and Friday in the middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. In the South, Atlantic and east Gulf States and Tennessee, a severe weather without material changes in temperature will continue during Thursday and Friday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, see city directory.

Station.	High.	Low.	Bar.	Wind.	Clouds.	Weather.
Albany	64	50	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Albany City	64	50	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Baltimore	70	64	29.98	SE	100	Clear
Boston	70	64	29.98	SE	100	Clear
Buffalo	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Charleston	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Cincinnati	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Cleveland	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Detroit	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Galveston	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Havana	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Jacksonville	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Landau	68	54	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Los Angeles	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Memphis	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Portland	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
San Antonio	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
San Diego	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
San Francisco	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Seattle	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear
Washington	72	60	29.95	SE	100	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	Weather.
8:00 A. M.	64	75	SE	100	Clear
12:00 P. M.	68	75	SE	100	Clear
4:00 P. M.	72	75	SE	100	Clear
8:00 P. M.	72	75	SE	100	Clear
Lowest temperature, 54, at 4 P. M.					
Average temperature, 68.					

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Barnard College, luncheon. Hotel Commodore, 1 P. M.
Convention of the Great Camp of New York of the Macabees, Hotel Commodore, 4 P. M.
Rotary Club, luncheon, Hotel MacLain, 12:30 P. M.
Convention of "In the Line on Armistice Day" by Capt